

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

**Please cancel claim 20. Please also amend claims 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 25, and add new claim 30, as shown in the complete list of claims that is presented below.**

Claims 1 - 10 (canceled).

11. (currently amended) An organic electroluminescent device comprising an organic electroluminescent light-emitting part including an organic light-emitting layer, between a metal electrode and a transparent electrode, the organic electroluminescent device further comprising:

a transparent electrically conductive film on a surface of the metal electrode, on the organic electroluminescent light-emitting part side ~~thereof; wherein~~ thereof,

wherein a thickness of the transparent electrically conductive film is set so as to satisfy the following equation, where  $L$  is the optical distance from the organic light-emitting layer to the metal electrode, and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of light emitted by the organic light-emitting layer:

$$L = (2n+1)\lambda/4 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

12. (previously presented) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11, wherein a material of the transparent electrically conductive film is one of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ -ZnO,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ - $\text{SnO}_2$ , ZnO and  $\text{SnO}_2$ .

13. (previously presented) A monochrome panel or area color panel, including the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11.

14. (currently amended) An organic electroluminescent device comprising an organic electroluminescent light-emitting part including an organic light-emitting layer, between a metal electrode and a transparent electrode, the organic electroluminescent device further comprising:

a transparent electrically conductive film is provided on a surface of the metal electrode, on the organic electroluminescent light-emitting part side ~~thereof; wherein~~ thereof,

wherein light of wavelengths different than the wavelength of light emitted by the organic light-emitting layer is absorbed by at least ~~one, or both,~~ one of the metal electrode and the transparent electrically conductive film, and only light of the wavelength emitted by the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer is discharged from the transparent ~~electrode; electrode, and~~

wherein the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer emits blue light, the transparent electrically conductive film is constituted from a material of one of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ -ZnO,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ -SnO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO and SnO<sub>2</sub>, containing an impurity of one of CuO, Co and Ti at a concentration of not more than 1%, and the transparent electrically conductive film absorbs light other than blue light.

15. (currently amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 14, wherein a material of the transparent electrically conductive film is one of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ZnO}$ ,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$  and  $\text{SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ZnO}$  and  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SnO}_2$ .

16. (previously presented) A monochrome panel or area color panel, including the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 14.

17. (currently amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 14, wherein the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer emits blue light, the metal electrode comprises Zn, Mo or Cr, or an alloy thereof, and the metal electrode absorbs light other than blue light.

18. (currently amended) A color conversion type color panel, comprising:  
~~the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 17, an organic~~  
electroluminescent device comprising  
a metal electrode,  
a transparent electrode,  
an organic electroluminescent light-emitting part including an  
organic light-emitting layer, between the metal electrode and the transparent  
electrode, and  
a transparent electrically conductive film that is provided on a  
surface of the metal electrode, on the organic electroluminescent light-  
emitting part side thereof;

a blue monochrome ~~baeklight~~, backlight; and

color-converting filters,

wherein light of wavelengths different than the wavelength of light emitted by the organic light-emitting layer is absorbed by at least one of the metal electrode and the transparent electrically conductive film, and only light of the wavelength emitted by the organic electroluminescent light emitting layer is discharged from the transparent electrode; and

wherein light other than blue light is absorbed by the metal electrode, and only blue monochrome light from the backlight is reflected by the metal electrode.

19. (previously presented) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 14, wherein the transparent electrically conductive film has an impurity added thereto so as to be colored to a color the same as the color of the light emitted by the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer.

Claim 20 (cancelled).

21. (currently amended) A color conversion type color panel, comprising the organic electroluminescent device according to claim ~~[[20,]]~~ 14, a blue monochrome backlight, and color-converting filters, wherein light other than blue light is absorbed by the transparent electrically conductive film of the organic electroluminescent device, and only blue monochrome light from the backlight is reflected by the metal electrode.

22. (currently amended) An organic electroluminescent device comprising an organic electroluminescent light-emitting part including an organic light-emitting layer, between a metal electrode and a transparent electrode, the organic electroluminescent device further comprising:

a transparent electrically conductive film on a surface of the metal electrode on the organic electroluminescent light-emitting part ~~side; wherein~~ side,

wherein a thickness of the transparent electrically conductive film is set so as to satisfy the following equation, where  $L$  is the optical distance from the organic light-emitting layer to the metal electrode, and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of light emitted by the organic light-emitting layer:

$$L = (2n+1)\lambda/4 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots); \text{ and } \text{wherein}$$

wherein light of wavelengths different than the wavelength of light emitted by the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer is absorbed by the metal electrode and/or the transparent electrically conductive film, and only light of the wavelength emitted by the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer is discharged from the transparent electrode.

23. (previously presented) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 22, wherein a material of the transparent electrically conductive film is one of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ - $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ - $\text{SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$  and  $\text{SnO}_2$ .

24. (previously presented) A monochrome panel or area color panel, including the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 22.

25. (currently amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 22, wherein the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer emits blue light, the metal electrode comprises Zn, Mo or Cr, or an alloy thereof, and the metal electrode absorbs light other than blue light.

26. (previously presented) A color conversion type color panel, comprising the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 25, a blue monochrome backlight, and color-converting filters, wherein light other than blue light is absorbed by the metal electrode, and only blue monochrome light from the backlight is reflected by the metal electrode.

27. (previously presented) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 22, wherein the transparent electrically conductive film has an impurity added thereto so as to be colored to a color the same as the color of the light emitted by the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer.

28. (previously presented) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 27, wherein the organic electroluminescent light-emitting layer emits blue light, the transparent electrically conductive film is constituted from a material of one of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ZnO}$ ,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$  and  $\text{SnO}_2$ , containing an impurity of one of  $\text{CuO}$ ,  $\text{Co}$  and  $\text{Ti}$  at a

concentration of not more than 1%, and the transparent electrically conductive film absorbs light other than blue light.

29. (previously presented) A color conversion type color panel, comprising the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 28, a blue monochrome backlight, and color-converting filters, wherein light other than blue light is absorbed by the transparent electrically conductive film of the organic electroluminescent device, and only blue monochrome light from the backlight is reflected by the metal electrode.

30. (new) The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11, wherein a material of the transparent electrically conductive film is one of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ -ZnO and  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ -SnO<sub>2</sub>.